Ken KATUMOTO*: Notes on fungi from Western Japan (5)

勝本 謙*：西日本産菌類論考 (5)

60. **Tranzschelia semiaquilegiae** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Soris teleutosporiferis hypophyllis, gregariis vel sparsis, solitariis, minutissimis, cum epidermide tectis, paulum pulverulentis, brunneis; teleutosporis oblongis, obovato-oblongis vel ellipticis, 1-septatis, cum cellulis superioris vel ellipticis, inferioris ellipticis, globosis vel obovatis compositis, ad septum valde constrictis et faciliter separabilibus, flavo-brunneis vel pallide brunneis, verruculosis, 19.5—26.0×9.5—13.5 μ; episporio 2—3 μ crasso; pedicello brevi, hyalino, 4—10 μ longo.

Hab. in foliis *Semiaquilegiae adoxoides* Makino (*Hime-uzu*). Kinoue, Ins. Misima, Urbs Hagi, Prov. Nagato (Maius 15, 1962. K. Katumoto-Typus in Herb. Fac. Agr. Univ. Yamag.).

The pycnidium of the fungus was not found, and accordingly remained some doubt whether the fungus was to the genus *Tranzschelia*. The writer is, however, inclined to think that the fungus is to belong to this genus considering the characters of the verrucose teleutospores which are easily detachable in globose cells by the septum at the middle portion.

The present species differes from other autoecious species of the genus *Tranzschelia* in respect of the smaller size of teleutospore. There is another rust fungus, *Leucotelium pruni-persicae* (Hori) Tranzschel, whose aeciosporous (*Aecidium semiaquilegiae* P. Henn.) is found on the leaves of the same species in Japan. It may be so difficult to give a conclusion that the teleutosporous stage of *Tranzschelia semiaquilegiae* has a certain relation to the aeciosporous stage of *Leucotelium pruni-persicae*.

61. **Aecidium klugkistianum** Dietel, Hedwigia, **37**: 212, 1898—Saccardo, Syll. Fung., **14**: 387, 1899—S. Ito, Myc. Fl. Jap., **2** (3): 375, 1950—Hiratsuka, Sci. Bull. Div. Agric., Home Econ. & Engin. Univ. Ryukyus, **7**: 285, 1960.

Aecidium ligustri (non Strauss) P. Hennings, in Engl. Bot. Jahrb., **34**: 599, 1905.

Hab. on the leaves of *Ligustrum obtusifolium* Sieb. et Zucc. (*Ibotanoki*). Heigun Isl., Yanai City, Prov. Suô (May 7, 1961. K. Katumoto); on the leaves of *Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb. (*Nezumimoti*). Misima Isl., Hagi City, Prov. Nagato (May 14, 1962. K. Katumoto).

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Distrib. Japan (Sikoku, Kyûsyû), Korea.

This rust fungus is new to the flora of Honsyû. It has hitherto been known in Sikoku on *L. obtusifolium* and in Kyûsyû on *L. japonicum.*

62. **Pterula fusispora** Yasuda, in Bot. Mag., Tokyo, **33**: 297, 1919; **34**: 15, 1920—S. Ito, Myc. Fl., Jap., **2** (4): 60, 1955.

The fructifications are dendroid, fewly ramose at the middle portions, more branched at the apical portions, cartilaginous, pale brownish, glabrous, 0.7—1 mm in width at the stem, and 2—3 cm in height. The basidiospores are fusiform, continuous, hyaline, glabrous, guttate, and 12—16.5×5—7μ.

Hab. among the mosses on ground. Mt. Siozi, Simonoseki City, Prov. Nagato (Sept. 18, 1955. K. Katumoto).

Jap. name: *Kanzasi-take*(A. Yasuda).

Distrib. Japan (Honsyû).

It may be one of the most rare fungi in Japan.

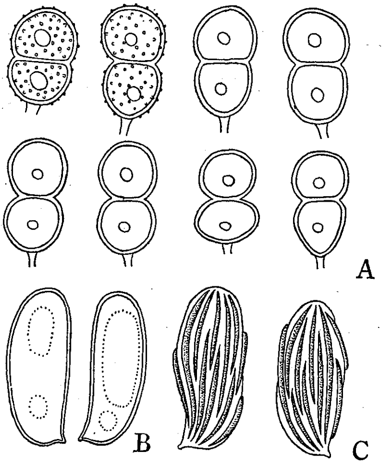

Fig. 1. A. *Tranzschelia semiaquilegiae*; teleutospores (×600). B. *Pterula fusispora*; basidiospores (×1200). C. *Boletellus floriformis*; basidiospores (×800).

63. **Boletellus floriformis** Imazeki, in Nagaoa, **2**: 42, 1952—Imazeki & Hongo, Col. Ill. Jap. Fung.: 90, 1957—S. Ito, Myc. Fl. Jap., **2** (5): 46, 1959.

Hab. on the ground. Wakamatu City, Prov. Tikuzen (Dec. 12, 1960. M. Tahara).

Jap. name: *Kikubana-iguti* (R. Imazeki).

Distrib. Japan (Honsyû).

New to the flora of Kyûsyû. It may be widely distributed in Western Japan, though it has been rarely collected up to this time.

64. **Septoria selenophomoides** Cash et Watson, in Mycologia, **47**: 740, 1955.

The spots are orbicular, oblong or fusiform, greenish olivaceous, later discoloured from the central portion, without definite margin, 1—2 cm in diameter. The pycnidia are amphigenous, but more often hypophyllous, densely gregarious, globose or subglobose, 70—115 μ in diameter, subepidermal, then somewhat erumpent, ostiolate, later opening widely, blackish brown, pseudoparenchymatous, membranous, composed of polygonal or ovoid cells which are 3—5 μ in diameter. The microconidia are shortly filiform, mostly curved, obtuse at both ends, continuous, hyaline, and 4—6×1 μ. The macroconidia are filiform, mostly curved, continuous, obtuse at both ends, hyaline, and 12—17×1—1.5 μ.

Hab. on the living leaves of *Dendrobium nobile* Lindl. Simonoseki City, Prov. Nagato (March 18, 1962. M. Yamamoto).

Distrib. Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, England, India and Japan.

The fungus occasionally causes severe damage to the culture of *Dendrobium* orchid in the greenhouse. Though the macroconidia of this species were mentioned as to be continuous or uniseptate, the writer could not find the uniseptate ones in his specimen. Cash and Watson noted that the present species was found on the leaves of *Dendrobium* sp. imported from Japan to North America.

65. **Phellostroma hypoxyloides** Sydow, in Philipp. Journ. Sci. **9**: 185, 1914.

The stromata are superficial, sparsely or gregariously adherring on the barks, solitary, hemispherical or subglobose, 2.5—4 mm in diameter, 1.8—3mm in height, grayish brown in colour, sometimes a little warted or rugose, and minutely verruculose with openings at the ostioles. The contexture is suberose, fibrous, composed of the cells which are blackish brown and 14—30×4—6μ. The locules are arranged in single layer beneath the cortex of stromata, pseudoparenchymatous, globose, ovate or elliptic, with ostiole, 250—320×130—200 μ. The conidia are elliptic, elliptic-oblong or fusoid-oblong, rounded at both ends, continuous, without evident conidiophore, hyaline to brownish, 1—2-guttate, 7—9×3—3.5 μ.

Hab. on a dead trunk of frondose tree. Zyakuti-kyô, Nisiki-tyô, Prov. Suô (March 23, 1961. I. Hino).

Jap. name: *Mametubu-kobu-take* (n.n.).

Distrib. Philippines (Palawan Isl.).

The genus *Phellostroma* was established as a hyalosporous genus in Sphaerioidaceae, but original description of the characters of conidia did not define the colour of spore: i.e. "Sporulae e strata interiore loculorum hyalino oriundae,

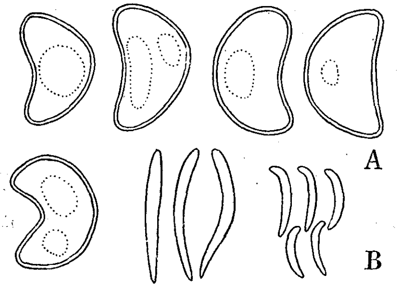

Fig. 2. *Phellostroma hypoxyloides.* A. stroma (×10). B. conidia (×1500).

continuae, ellipsoideae vel oblongae". The conidia of the writer's specimen were fairly dark-coloured, and somewhat differed from those of the Sydow's whose conidia were hyaline. As it is evident that the difference in spore colouration is not so important in this case, the writer wishes to treat them as the species of the genus *Phellostroma.* The stroma of the writer's specimen was solitary and 2.5—4 mm in diameter, while that of the Sydow's was frequenty confluent and about 1 cm in length and width.

66. **Leptothyrium yoshinagai** P. Hennings, in Hedwigia, **43**: 152, 1904—Saccardo, Syll. Fung., **18**: 421, 1906.

The pycnothyria are epiphyllous or sometimes hypophyllous, scattered, solitary, orbicular, scutiform, blackish, 1—2.5 mm in diameter. The contexture of pycnothyrium is composed of the hyphae which is radially arranged, not fimbriate at margin, brown, septate, 5—6 μ in width. The conidiophores are shortly linear or cylindrical,hyaline and 5—8×2—3 μ. The conidia are fusiform or oblongate fusiform, continuous, obtuse at both ends, hyaline, 3—4×1—1.5 μ.

Hab. on the living leaves of *Daphniphyllum teijsmanni* Zoll. (*Hime-yuzuriha*). Kosugidani, Yaku Isl., Prov. Oosumi (Aug. 5, 1955. K. Katumoto).

Distrib. Japan (Sikoku); new to Kyûsyû.

67. **Melanographium trachycarpi** Hino et Katumoto, sp. nov.

Maculis irregularibus, late effusis, flavo-cinereis, cum margine fusco definitis; synnematibus gregariis, innato-erumpentibus, erectis, simplicibus, setiformibus, non capitatis, solitariis, atro-brunneis, 200—600×30—60 μ; conidiophoris basim coalescentibus, sursum extus relaxatis, simplicibus, brunneis, septatis, 3—4 μ crassis; conidiosporis

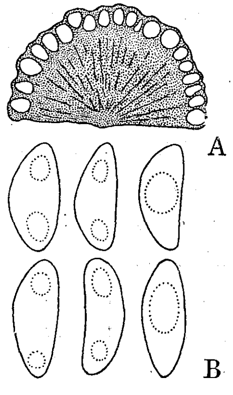

Fig. 3. A. *Melanographium trachycarpi.* conidia (×1000). B. *Septoria selenophomoides.* conidia (×1200).

acropleurogenis solitariis, continuis, reniformibus, apice utrinque rotundatis, laevibus, fusco-brunneis, guttatis, 13—19.5×10—12.5μ.

Hab. in petiolis putrescentibus *Trachycarpi Fortunei* Wendl. (*Syuro*). Yayama, Syûhô-tyô, Prov. Nagato (Maius 26, 1960. I. Hino-Typus in Herb. Fac. Agr. Univ. Yamag.).

The synnema of the fungus which is rather loose and expanded upward, seems to be similar to the fasciculate conidiophores of a certain dematiaceous fungus, but its hyphae are distinctly bundled together at the basal portion and obviously form a synnema. The shape of the synnemata and the reniform conidia are without doubt identical with those of the genus *Melanographium* of Saccard. Three species belonging to the genus *Melanographium* are known from Philippine Islands, and the writer's species differs from them in respect of the smaller synnemata or of size of the conidiospores.

60. *Tranzschelia semiaguilegiae* Hino et Katumoto（新種）精子殼を確認できなかったが，冬胞子は2細胞，有疣，成熟すると直ちに隔膜部において分離して球形単胞の胞子となり，*Tranzschelia* 属の特徴をよくあらわしている。

61. *Aecidium klugkistianum* Dietel 四国，九州および南朝鮮に知られていたが本州にも産することを明らかにした。

62. カンザシタケ　樹枝状の小形のきのこで，陰湿な林間地上の蘚苔中に発見した。稀産種である。

63. キクバナイグチ　最初東京都に発見され，のち滋賀県にも記録があるが，九州福岡県の若松市にこれを得た。今後調査がすすめば，分布はさらに拡がるものと考えられる。

64. *Septoria selenophomoides* Cash et Watson 温室内に栽培されているデンドロビュームの葉上に暗緑色の病斑を形成し葉枯症状を呈する。世界各地に発生をみていたが，日本ではまだ明確に記録されたものがなかった。

65. マメツブコブタケ（新称）一属一種の珍菌でヒリピン群島パラワン島に分布する。外観は子囊菌類の *Hypoxylon* 属のものに似ているが，分生胞子のみを生ずる。

66. *Leptothyrium yoshinagai* P. Henn. ヒメユズリハの葉に散生する煤病菌の一種である。従来高知県に記録されたのみであったが，この菌が九州屋久島に分布していることを知った。

67. *Melanographium trachycarpi* Hino et Katumot（新種）菌糸束は基部においてのみ結合し，上部は外側に開いて単一である。これは腎臓形の分生胞子とともに *Melanographium* 属の特徴である。本種は本属既知種のいずれよりも小形である。